### DO YOU REMEMBER?

Do you remember that day, my dear, (Oh! I shall remember until I die). That wonderful day of a vanished year, When under the green of a leafy sky, With Nature singing her sweetest tune, We sat through the long, glad afternoon?

Oh! fair was the world on that perfect day, With sound and color and shade and shade.
With growing grain and with meadows gay.
With odors subtle and fresh and fine:
With the soft, low music of mated birds,
With the caim content of the grazing herds.

Never a word did we say of love.

As we sat in the happy shadows there
But we heard its voice in the boughs as
We felt its breath on the pulsing air; We felt its breath on the pulsing air; In the silence sweeter far than speech, Our heart-beats answered each to each.

Still is your hand like the lily leaf, With the sea-shelf's tint at the finger tips;
Your hair has the gold of the gathered sheat,
Still like a rose are your deay lips;
And I know it my soul that to-day you are
Sweeter and dearer than then by far.

Yet I remember, my love, so well, A subtle something about you then.

Beyond the power of niv words to tell,
That never has seemed to come back again.
And I would give more than I dare to say
Yor the look your dear face wore that day.

Was it, my dear, a flush of the cheek A quiver of lash or a droop of Dd? tremble of lips that dared not speak The truth that deep in the heart was hid? the look that over your feat Nay, the look that over your features stole Was the strange sweet sign of a waking soul.

This is the summer, and well we know utilitimes; is be ter than promise, dear; Better i, is that the oak should grow, though the acorn die; the rose-bud's doom We quite forge; in the rose s bloom.

Richly the sun of your summer beams Though May comes not to your life again: And, darl ng the something that haunts my dreams, I know with a joy that is half a pain, That wonderful waking May-time grace
Her lover has found in our daughter's face.

-Carlotta Perry, in Current.

### DO TRAINS THINK?

#### Some Interesting Psychological Questions.

Evidences of the Instinct of Locomoffve From the Stand point of the Man on he Foot-Board-Investigation of Locomotive Mind and Matter.

[Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.] "Do railroad trains think? have they instinct! do you fancy a train has any qualities that has not already been attributed to it as a common carrier? I mean psychological qualities," was the odd lot of questions burled this morning in a bunch at a reporter.

"I can not say as to trains," he replied. with deliberation; "but as you suggest the possibility, I may say that anything is within the limits of the attainable in this progressive age. Locomotive engineers have been known to regard their engines as things possessing qualities fully up to the instinct of animals. It's a sort of iron horse sense I should say. Sometimes a certain engine is regarded as unlucky, and engineers dislike to handle it. There have been stories of the tendency of such an engine to get into smash-ups and to kill its attendants, for all the world like a vicious horse. Others have been renowned for docility, the ease with which they work, their quick response to the manipulation of the levers, their eleverness in not being on hand when there is an accident, their small consumption of fuel and water, and their infrequent visits to the hospital. Such ag engine seldom gets sick, and is the pet of the engineer, and receives the tender atten tion of the rubbing-down cloth of the fire

An interesting book might be written on the engineers' and firemen's estimate of anatomy, physiology, and psychology of the locomotive. But yet, do you know, I have my doubts as to its having a thinking arrangement within its iron-bound carcass. In reference to the engineer's superstition perhaps it would be as well to give a point as to locomotives possessing instinet, but I draw the line there; they certainly haven't braits. As for cars, I believe they are positively stupid. They have no motive in life except when annexed to the intelligent engine.

"Possibly, then." said the searcher into locomotive mind and matter, "perhaps it may be that an engine may have so much wit as to be the mentor of an entire trainpermeate the stupidity of the cars, so to speak. When you rush for Union station and see the train you were hurrying for putting out of the shed and the cylinder cocks puffing out sarcastic remarks at the t rdiness of mankind, don't you fancy for a moment that that train knows more about Eastern standard time and promptness than you?"

"No, the feeling is that of an indignant reproach at the locomotive. I acknowledge I regard it for a moment as I would a man who hadn't quite come up to my expectations in regard to an appointment, but the train, the cars, do not enter into the consideration except as a dead responsibility annex, of no more account than the coattails of a man."

"I am largely of your opinion," was interested reply. "Let me relate the incident that impelled my first series of questions. Yesterday evening, when I got home, I found two relatives from a city in an adjoining State. They had taken a sudden notion to visit me and came without notice, of course. Within an hour two relatives from the northern part of this State put in an appearance. sooner did party No. 2 see party No. I than there was a cry of surprise. 'Why, you here?' ejaculated No. 2. 'How fortu-We went to 0- this morning to take the train to pay you a visit. At O- we saw our train leave a minute too soon, but just then an engine on another railroad began making up a train for Pittsburgh and we concluded to visit our friends here.' As party No. I had not left home until two hours after, No. 2 experienced the wisdom of the two engines at 0-, the inference is that loconotives not only know what is going on, but possess a sort of prescience, a prophetic instinct that in this case was superior to the minds of the fewer intelligent persons comprised in my Nos. 1 and 2 visting parties."

# FOOD AND TEMPERATURE.

The Relations Existing Between the Two in the Animal System.

A series of experiments made by M Ch. Richet upon rabbits shows, far better than the bald statements usually given, the relations which subsist be tween the quantity of food required by an animal and its power of maintaining its normal temperature, also the need of a covering, natural or artificial as a protection against cold. Two rabbits were placed in a cool chamber (between fifty degrees and sixty degree F.) The larger and heavier of the two was kept constantly shorn, and the weight of food which each consumer was ascertained daily. For two weekthe shorn rabbit resisted the cold, eating every day at least one-third more than the unshorn one, yet losing con-stantly in weight, while the other one gained. During this time the temperature of the shorn animal wes about half a degree less than that of the unshorn After two weeks the organism of the shorn rabbit became unequa to the task of producing heat, the temperature fell, and on the nineteenth day the animal died. During this short period it had last more than one-sixth of its weight. Abundance of food and warm clothing, are, therefore, the necessities of a cold climate: butand this is the great reason why the natives of a temperate climate succumb in a hot one-not only light clothing. but still more a light and not toe nouring diet are essential to health in ho eather or in a tropical region. As M. Richet puts it "it is no exaggeration to say that an Englishman eats ten times as much as a Hindoo, and if, when in a hot country he persists in the same regimen, he eats ten times too much.

-Detroit Free Press.

### WOMAN AND HOME.

BREVITIES, ITEMS AND PARAGRAPHS CONCERNING THE FAIR SEX.

Beauty and Dress-Foreign Maid Ser ants-Desirability of Forgetting-Artistic Success—"An Understanding" - Deserting the Costumer.

(Rattimore American )

"A woman's street dress nowadays is s near akin to the dress of the stage that the business of the costume establishments has nearly died out," remarked a prominent cos "You see, the plain and simple street dressing that characterized both me and women is no longer in existence, and the establishments that were once relied upor to furnish fancy costumes are slowly but surely becoming things of the past. Fashion done much to bring this about. A fashion demands a more gaudy or flashy dress, the business of the costumer necessarily decreases. The legitimate work of the costumer is to step in between the plain and modest dress of everyday life and the magnificent apparel of the stage. Since, however, the plain style of street dress has been swallowed up more fanciful and attractive habit, this work has been on the decline, and the costumer has been the loser. There are many street

dresses to-day that years ago would have een conditored magnificent ball dresses." "Do you attribute this decline in you ousines simply to a change in fashion?"
"Well, as a general thing I do. The change in fashion from a simple to an extravagant fress implies a more lavish expenditure of noney on the part of those whose purses provide the dresses. If there should occur an vent that demands an extra dress, the purse-strings, drawn already to their utmost tension, cannot be relied upon to meet the new demand. The dresses worn by some romen in the streets cost quite as much as the richest costumes that could be selected from my establishment. A brilliant gather ing of to-day, where flock many women gayly and richly dressed is but an ordinary occur-rence, where, years ago, the common folk would stand on tiptoe to get even a peep through the keyhole at a richly-dressed an. Even women themselves who move in the highest circles of society, are less savious in this regard than were the women say, of ten years ago. Then a woman would strive to do her utmost to outshine her rival Hence an appeal would be made to the skill

of the costumer. Now, that the magnificent

dressing of the women has become a matter

even of street observation, the rivalry has died out, and to be in the fashion on the

street is almost to be in the fashion at the most brilliant gathering of society. "To give an illustration of the decrease i To-day I am called upon to prepare five dresses, where eight or ten years ago I would think business dull if not called upon to fill orders for at least a dozen le sed to be that every fashionable wedging would furnish us many customers, but even this has run its race, and the most brillians and exclusive weddings in Baltimore will ot send a single customer to the costumer Our main reliance is upon the private par-ties that take place in high life. The mor and women who are permitted to attend these must of necessity make some special provisions. Being naturally and daily associated with rich dressing, they will on a special occasion strive to appear in other dress than the one worn in the usual routine of life. Here is where the costumer comes in. The parties are rich, and no question about the price of the dress is and the costumer has things his own way. Even this branch of the business is not as flourishing as it once was."

"Upon these occasions who generally are "Why, they come from the very best society in the city. Bankers, lawyers, merchants and professional men in general costumer. The biggest busipatronne in Baltimore in the way of costum-ing was upon the occasion of the Martha Washington tea party some years ago. Since then the more legitimate business has

### Beauty and Dress.

[Philadelphia Record.] The beauties nowadays wield the magic sceptre with the same potency as of old. it strange, then, that women should seek by every legitimate means to look as pretty s Some of them will, while engrossed in the effort, argue that it is a duty they owe to society; but, looking down into their heart of hearts, they will discover a more personal motive-usually a man. And the man, loudly decrying any art used in the make-up of women, if it improves the subject will concede it to be legitimate, and at-mire accordingly. The dainty devices of dress are, along with other little allurement laid at his shrine.

Dodge the question as they may, women dress to appear pleasing in the eyes of men. Men no longer like homespun, and women no longer wear it. Book muslin and blue ribbons are passe, and "beauty unadorned" sleeps with past ages. But waile men continue to be ruined by women's extra /agance it is only fair that the saddle should be put upon the right horse. Men admire the filmy ace and mysteriously shadowed velvet a much after marriage as they did in their sweethearting days, and although they may growl when they come to pay the bills they submit to the inevitable. If all the women in the world would league together to return to prist ne simplicity, and there should sly, dissenting Eve to don an extra fig-leaf, there would result an intolerable millennial sameness; but just so long as men are enslaved by the tricks of women's toggery just so long will women continue to

### dress for and at them. Foreign Maid Servants.

[Demorest's Monthly,] Almost every American well-to-do family that travels abroad returns with one or mor foreign servants. Maid servants are most in favor, for American lecties find it difficult i this country to secure young women who are willing to wait on them dress their hair anperform other personal services. American girls who "live out" have not the submissive ess of the foreign-trained body servants They resent any appearance of anthority nor are they as well-trained as foreign serv ants in those p-resonal attentions that aid to the comfort of a woman's life. Then it is often an advantage to have a girl in a family who can speak French or German, as they belp in educating the children into the mys teries of foreign languages. Many men servants are also brought over, but they de not stay with their employers for so long a time as do the maids and governesses bired abroad. The latter find it more difficult to change their employments, and girls at service do not marry so realily as young women who receive their company at home or

Domestic service in these modern times i disorganized, because ministering to the wants of another human being is regarded as menial and degrading. It should not be so considered. Adding to the comfort and mini marera. Adding to the comfort and minis-tering to the necessities of others should be looked upon as the most landable occupa-tions. It has been so deemed in all the best ages of the world. The supire and the page

In the middle ages did everything for the personal comfort of the knight they served. To wait on a kingly or noble person was a nark of honor. Fidelity to any other person. than oneself is among the chiefest and most useful virtues; but reverence and respect for others is dving out in America, and so our ervants are drawn in great part from classes

# trained in European ways of thinking,

Coming to "an Understanding."
["Uncle Bill" in Chicago Herald.] Speaking of polite society, that portion of our population has countenanced an innova-tion in the time-honored usages of courtship. The novelty consists of a period de-scribed as "an understanding," just between the state of indifference and that of be-trothal. This has suddenly become a recognized and well-defined condition for sent mental couples to get into. Nonsease? But true, all the same. Go into any freshionable gathering this winter and there will pretty surely be pointed out to you some paired young persons, of whom your informant will say: "They've come to an understand.

"Do you mean that they are engaged?" you many inquire.
"Oh, no," may be the answer, "and I don't

believe they ever will go so far as that. Therein lies the value of the 'understanding.' They are on terms of sufficient intimacy to learn each other's qualities, and yet are not committed to a bethrothal; so that in case of ction they can part without el

formalities of swapping istters, returning gifts or making awkward announcements. How was the practice introduced? Nobody

knows, but it is in vogue."

When I received this sastruction in the matter I insisted upon further knowledge as to the mutual status of such couples. "Well, look at those two waltzers yonder," said my fair friend; "notice that her hand does not merely rest its finger tips in his palm, but permits itself to be firmly clasped. Ah! now they stop, and it is noticeable that her waist does not get away from the encirclement of his arm with the alacrity which fashion orders in ordinary cases. They have come to an understanding. Don't you com prehend! How dull you are, to be sure. See this picture," and she indicated a finely ed copy of the rather familiar "Spring," in which a very carelessly arrayed young man and girl are the very amiable occupants of one swing, "that pair is in an understand

### The Desirability of Forgetting

[Exchange.]
To be brave enough to deliberately forget people you ought not to know; people who drain the best out of your life and make you feel as if all the world held nothing but disappointments and to you had come the worst them. It is hard, but it is worth trying for-a game worth many candles, especially if you have not gone very far in the journey

To be brave enough to forget even the lightest scandals. Slander, of course, you would not listen to, but the habit of tel witty stories at other people's expense de-serves severe treatment, for it is decidedly ess of the heart. One way to stop it is to fail to see the funny part, to forget appreciate the jest. When the teller of it finds how very pointless it seems, and when omebody murmurs about its being rather bad taste, then you may be sure th cine will be strong enough to kill the disease

affairs when you are in the world, for it is not, as a rule, interested in them and wonders, many times audibly, why you love them. The world is a good one, but its interest in your life and its motive is slight. the weather being of much more importance and usually a safer topic. One remen is well-utterly impersonal conversations are always without danger, even if you fear you will be counted as one of the multitude, as nothing brighter than the ordinary woman.

A Young Artist's Fortune [Jenny June in Demorest's Magazine.] Something over a year ago, a wealthy gen-leman sent his daughter to the Institute of Technical Design in order that she might ac quire an art that could be put into practice use if she should need it. and acquired such facility in flower-painting that she was asked to paint something for the Cincinnati exhibition. There are a variety of magnificent pansies in her green-house; she gathered some of the pur ole, the yellow, and the "bright-eyes," three

them into a china bowl in which there was water, and painted them as they floated The study of color caught the trained eye of Mr. La Farge, of the La Farge Society of Arts and Decorative Artists, and he at once found out who had made it and offered her ucrative position, which was accepted. He was told her preparation was not complet out so difficult is it to find young women or young men with special gifts, and especially n eye for color and combination, that he gladly took her as she was, promising to give her all the additional technical teaching he needed. That is one chance of a hudred, and many poor girls of perhaps equal talent, but not equal opportunity in the way tion, said, "If it had only been I to whom

#### A Remarkable Woman. [New Orleans Picayune.]

Mrs. Alice Le Plongson, now in New Or-leans, is a remarkable woman, scientest and linguist. She has accompanied her husband in all his travels, and is a devoted and learned archæologist. She is an English woman, quite young, with a spiritual rather than a handsome face. During their jour-neys in Yucatan forests Mrs. Le Plongeon wore always a bloomer costume and carried er rifle and revolver. She is a dead shot and expert hunter and horsewoman, and can cook quite as well as she can talk, write, or make photographs. She is in manner shy, modest, but with that admirable and adorale self-possession without which the charm of the most charming woman are imperiled. At the time Dr. Le Plongeon and his wife discovered the buried statute of Chaacmal, now in the museum of the City of Mexico their Indian guards revolted, being supersti tious, and did not want the statute to be re moved from its hiding place. Mrs. Le Plon reon, with rifle and revolver, kept the In lians at bay until help could be summoned This la ly is the correspondent of The Field nd Country Gentleman, and a constant and valued contributor to The Scientific Amer can, to several illustrated papers of Madrid. and to scientific publications generally. She s a graceful speaker.

[Boston Budget.] Boil nicely (so the grains will be distinct) snough rice to fill a pint mould when done. Dissolve half an ounce of gelatine in a little milk. While the rice is still hot put in one ounce of butter, and some sugar and vanills taste. When it gets cold aid the gelatine and half a pint of whipped cream. Put in a mould, and when set serve with cream or preserved fruit. Enough sugar must be used to sweeten the additions of gelatine

# Show the Children Respect.

[Detroit Free Press.] It'will surprise many parents to have suggested that they should treat their chiliren courteously and respectfully. Yet it is the best advention that can be imparted to

them. Parents are apt to think mat children should be subject to authority and are not to be consulted. But why not? It teaches bem to exercise judgment and imparts selfrespect. The imitative quality in children ends them to reproduce what is most striking in their parents, unless they have a sufficiently positive individuality to map out characters for themselves. Thus, many children reproduce the leading characteris tics of the parent who commands most their regard. So, to treat them barshly, or even mperatively, is to create an autocratic dis sition in them. It is not a lovely trait. Self-respect and equipoise of character are very different from a domineering propensity, which arrogates authority everywhere

# An Original Creation

[Chicago Herald.] Among other idealistic dresses is an oriental creation of gold silk and cream tissue, figured with green palm leaves woven into the sheen-like fabric, the leaves being in clusters, the corsage, loopings of the skirt and hair all being furnished with pendants and borderings of oriental pearls, with marvelously beautiful effect. Its sister dress is of a new material, embossed with wild roses, combined with k ce net in the same de sign, with edge to match, the looped back and train being of the embossed fabric, while the front is formed of the lace in underskirt and most artistically draped

[Chicago Times.] One winter a lady discovered a crack in a pane of glass through which came in more of the keen, cold wind than was at all agreeable. It was not convenient to have glass put in just then, so she covered the crack with thick cloth, pasted a pretty little engraving in the center of the pane, and round it arranged a wreath of small autumn leaves. The draught was stopped, the cracks hidden, and she had a pretty picture to look at besides. It would have been quite as pretty, perhaps, if the engraving had not been used, and the pane entirely covered

# Artistic Fashion Novelty.

[Chicago News.] The latest novelty in the world of fashion the recent German invention of painted dress materials for ladies' dresses, table and furniture covers, rideaux, portieres, etc., in satin, real velvet and cotton velvet, the manufacture of which last named article Germany has brought to the greatest perfec-tion. The designs are first outlined on the respective material, then painted with very thin but fine and adhesive colors in oil, and these paintings, before they are quite dry, are given a thin coating of bronze colors.

Send Away the "Crow-Feet." [Demorest's Magazine.] The face is educated to wrinkles wrinkles are cultivated by most people. But the crows-feet are increased terfoid by burying the face in pillows at night.

ooking-glass will prove this at any time. Wrinkles on the forehead are similarly in vited, and with the crows-feet, can be sent

#### away at any time. Care of the Hale.

[English Hairdresser.] To wash, braid the hair loosely in several braids, take a raw egg and rub thoroughly into the scalp (if beaten first it rubs in ter), then rinse in cold water with a little ammonia incorporated in it, wring the braids in a coarse towel, sit by a fire or in the sun until dry, then comb out the braids. The braiding prevents much snarling. Where one's hair is thin a quining lotion will prevent its falling out and give life to the

### The Undermost Garment.

"Close, but not too tight in fit, the under most garment, either in one or two divisions, should cover the body from the neck to knee, or even to heel, with sleeves or half-sleeves but it would be worse than useless," says the author of "Dress and its Relation to Health and Climate," "if made of other material than pure wool, which, we cannot too ofte insist, is superior to all other textiles as a non-conductor of heat and absorber and dis

### To Cook Evaporated Peaches.

To get the full flavor of dried or evap to soak for at least three hours, then cook them slowly; when they are almost done add the sugar, then set them away and let them get perfectly cold. If not used until the second day they will be still better, as they will absorb the sugar and be much riche apparently.

Mrs. Jarphly's Opinion The editorial she was reading stated: "It sa privilege with men to do honor and homage to the gentler sex that Heaven ha intrusted to their care." "Wot a lie!" ex-clamed Mrs. Jarphly. "Fil bet that fellow nakes his wife start the fire.

### Salt for the Hair.

[Demorest's.]
Dry st.lt applied every day and brushed nto the roots will make the bair silky and cause it to grow. Do not continue but a year, or two at lamp'st, as it is a strong

Mrs. A. M. Hayward is the inventor of an aljustable soap-holder for bath-tubs and sails, which meets a long-felt want of som means to prevent the soap from being left to soak and melt away in the water.

A Spun-Glass Dress. A New York lady is said to have a dres of spun glass trimmed with cut crystal beads, the glass being in the palest ambe tone, in exact coloring of the hair of the fair

#### Cure for Corns. [Cor. Journal of Horticulture.] A preparation of the common celandine i

in excellent remedy for corns. This plan is very common along roadsides in the east Jenny June: The world is gradually coming the woman's oyster, as well as that of the man, and if she is wise, she will

t with her brains, not with her hands Addison: Before marriage we cannot be too inquisitive and discerning in the faults of

sighted and superficial. Man is continually saying to woman, "Why are you not more wise?" Woman is constantly saying to man, "Why are you not

more loving!" The women of Siam have petitioned the king to take from their husbands the right to piedge them in the payment of gambling debts.

The Talmud: Three things may make man presumptuous; A beautiful dwelling, beautiful furniture, and a beautiful wife. What fact more conspicuous in modern tistory than the creation of the gen the union of chivalry and loyalty.

Instead of the old-fashioned R. S. V. P. on social inviations, "an early answer is re-

# THE FACES OF AUDIENCES

No Two Assemblages Alike-Catching Enthusiasm from the Crowd.

[Talmage in Leslie's Magazine.] An eminent lecturer declares that all audiences are about alike to him. He enter t 8 o'clock the public hall, and finds a circle of humanity coiled around him just like the one he saw in some other hall on the previous night. Our experience is different. We find no two au liences alike. Each one is as different from all the others as one nan's fac varies from another's physiognomy. Some audiences are duli In the village we find poor schools or stupid churches or unenterprising newspapers. Everything is profoundly silent save as a cough or a sneeze interrupts one. The stolidity of the assembly reacts upon the lecturer. While you are speaking you look at your watch. You begin to measure off your lecture with less interest than the merchant measures a yard of cassimere. You say to your-elf: "Half through!" fourths through!" "Five minutes more and I may quit!" And you close your manuscript, shake hands with the treasurer, and go out. At another place the audience beam upon you as you enter Everybody seems to say: ome to our town! We are all waiting for you. Now do your best. If you have an m or wit, fling it over this way. mallest joke goes off like a pack of Fourth July fire-crackers. You are amazed to see how people take things. Your poorest catches enthusia-m from the goodnatured audience. You feel as if you were in your own parlor talking with a group of college chums. The hour and a half to you only like twenty' minutes, and after shaking hands with men, women, and children, you are so well pleased that the commercial part of your engagement seems most insignificant. You got your pay before you came to the peroration. Let audiences know that ofttimes they are responsible for the stupility of a speaker. The attempt to build a fire among green wood makes a smoke, but no blaza

# The Tight-Boot Fool.

[Philadelphia Times.] The sufferers from corns should be warned by certain late occurrences that it is better to bear the ills they have than to get their corns cured and die of blood poisoning Several fatal cases of corn cure have occurred in Brooklyn of late and physicians are warning the public against the murderons intentions of the corn doctor. Easy shoes and long life are preferable fitting boots and a costly funeral at short notice. The tight-boot fool will be a fool to the end of the chapter in all probability,

#### A President Embarrassed. [Ben: Perley Poore.]

On one occasion President John Quincy Adams imperilled his life by attempting to pained by his son John, and by his steward Michael Antoine Giusta, who had entered his service at Amsterdam in 1814. Intending to swim back they had taken off nearly all of their clothes, which were in the boat. When about half way across a gust of wind came sweeping down the Potomac; the boat filled with water, and they were forced to abandon it and swim for their lives to the Virginia shore. By taking what garments each one had on, Autoine managed to clothe himself decently, and started across the bridge to Washington.

During his absence Mr. Adams and his son swam in the river, or walked to and fro on the shore. At last, after they had been about three hours undressed. Antoine made his appearance with a carriage and clothing, so they were alie to return to Washington. Mr. Adams purchased that day a watch, which gave Antoine to repiace one which he had lost in the boat, and he alluded to the adventure in his journal that night as "a humiliat ing lesson, and a solemn warning not to trifle with danger." A few weeks revolutionary veteran named Shormaker who had been for thirty years a clerk in th general postoffice, went in to bathe at Mr. Adams' favorite spot, the Sycamores, was seized with cramp and was drowned. The body was not recovered until the next morning, while Mr. Adams was in the water: but the incident did not deter him from taking solitary morning baths, which he regarded

### THE RUSSIAN BATH.

THE PLACE WHERE THE PORES TURN INTO SWEAT-SEWERS.

The Mysterious Ordeal of Vapor, Soap and Water-In the Steam-Room-Sparring with Cold Water -A New Man.

[George Alfred Townsend in Boston Globe.] There is not so much difference between the Turkish and Russian bath as you would suppose. The Turkish bath is dry, heated air, which you inhale, and which forces yo to sweat. The Russian bath is heat modified by steam. The Russians, I fancy, found the old Roman bath in Turkey, and, not liking a very dry air, they sought some means of softening it, and, therefore, they had the

vapor baths. When you go to the big Russian bath you occupy one of about 200 rooms, all sizable and commodious. You take off everything you possess in the way of human facture, don't gird yourself towel, but step right out into ne public plaza, and you go back through the gristing room to the wiping-room, which has a roof and wails of onyx. Then you open the door of the tepid room, which has big pool of water in the middle, and all around it are marble slabs for reciming, and the heat comes out of various grates, and overhead is a fine piece of stained glass. Behind this room is the scrubbingwhere they scrub the human body as if it were a wooden floor. You pass through this spartment and enter the steam-room proper, which has also a great pool in the middle The first pool you have already passed in the

tepid-room is made up of well water. The pool in the steam-room is of Croton You can hardly san anything in the water team-room when you first enter. The heat is high without being oppressive. pores of your body begin to open, and finally you have not a single pore that has not poured forth. You find your skin to be serced everywhere with little bits of sewers nd punctures, and out of each comes that eat which is not of much use to you. Finally you come out, and a man seizes you and lays you down on a piece of marble and put a sponge under your head. Then he takes flesh brush and a lot of soap and he scrub-

you everywhere. When you are thoroughly well scrubbed you are allowed to go free, and you naturally turn to a corner of the scrubbing-room, where the different spigots of water are allowed to go wild. One of these spigots comes from the floor, and you can hold up your arm and a strong jet of water wil eek you under the armpits, or you can throw your head back and the same jet of water will strike you under the cerebellum, and you will freeze out what very low animal nature you must possess in order to be a great reformer. Another sheet of water comes when you touch a spigot from the top and strikes you with the full force of a human fist, and you can have a sparring match with cold water, which you don't often have, I dare say. Another spigot turns on the shower. By the time you have started these different spigots you heart has just got a little aroused and takes an interest in you. You next step through a side door into the

great Roman apartment, which is something like forty feet wide by perhaps 100 feet in depth. This is the gem of the bath. The proprietors put it in two or three years ago. and expended all their spare money in the stained glass and the solid marble walls, the marble ceiling, etc. At one end is the mag-netic apparatus, by which you can get al the electricity you want in no time. At each end of this room are all sorts of needle spigots, by which you can have a lung bath a kidney bath, a shower bath, or whatever you desire. At the opposite end is a marble arch, which leads to the natural plunge Here there is a driven well, and the water omes up clear and green. You wet your head with the bottom of your hand and then you plunge in. The first shock is pretty rough. Somehow or other you want another one, however, and before you leave that beautiful plunge, which must have chemical properties of some sort, you feel like buying ut the establishment and remaining there

for life. After you have passed through a man takes a towel and gives you another one, and you are wiped dry and then you are taken into the kneading room and put on a clean sheet and every joint and muscle in your body is worked or annealed until the whole man has had a certain gentle exercise and flogging and stimulation. Then can go and have your corns cut and thick skin taken from under your soles, and if you are very noble minded they will rub into you some alcohol or some lavender water or some vaseline. In the meantime your boots are being blackened. You can get into a chair with a blankst around you and be shaved. When you step out into the open air almost everybody you see seems to be a young girl.

An Awkward Resurrection. (Freund's Weekly ! It occurred one night when Neilson and Compton had been playing "Romeo and Juliet" at one of the provincial theatres, and happened in the scene which closes with the killing of Tybalt by Romeo's sword. "As this scene is usually 'closed in' well up the stage to allow Juliet's chamber to succeed immediately, the representative of the flery Tybait' is always asked to die in the third o fourth entrance—i. e., at the back of the tage—and to lie close until the flats are run on and he is hidden from view. Tybalt reseived the sword thrust in the usual effective fashion, and, treating the audience to a tre-mendous 'back-fall,' dropped down stiff and stark and dead. The prompter at once gave the signal for the flats to be pulled on, but the scene shifters were 'pulling' at something else, and did not respond, the only novement being the shuffling of feet, cause by some of the employes rushing 'next door

fetch the delinquents.
"Having heard the whistle and the subse quent shuffling of feet, Tybalt concluded that all was right, and, calmly sitting up, he very methodically put his collar to rights fidgeted with the button at his neck, quistly pulled down his Shakspearian shirt, and shaking the dust off his wig, turned round to get up, when to his astonishment and dismay he encountered the amused gaze of the arge audience intently fixed upon him. With a horrified 'my God!' he rapidly measured his length a second time, and the scene shifters having returned, the flats were immediately run on amid the uproar ious laughter of every spectator before and

[New York Mail and Express.] It is the custom to arise at an early hour at some oranges, and take coffee, and ther go out for business or pleasure-business ap pointments being frequently made for 'clock-returning for break/ast at 10 or 11 The days are rather warm, and it is considered dangerous to be exposed to the sur between noon and 3 o'clock, but the nights are always cool and there is very heavy dew stars shine forth with a brilliance unknown

# Warning Against Scalskins.

[Philadelphia Record.]
Dr. J. Solis Cohen, the eminent specialist throat and chest diseases, said to a reporter that furs upon garments to be worn bout the shoulders and neck are all of them to be avoided. The thoughtless manner in which the garments are thrown back from the shoulders and throat. after the body has been unduly heated by them, is the chief objection to the furs. They also prevent proper circulation, and as the body in ordinary weather can be kept sufficiently warm with ther and lighter garments the furs should be abandoned. A small fur box, which is thrown about the throat while the wearer is in the open air, and at once thrown aside upon entering the house, is considered a good

"The sealskin coats, however, are specially worthy of notice," said the doctor, they have become so common. It is entirely too heavy a wrap for this section. If used liscreetly and only in very cold weather it s unobjectionable; but the trouble is that some of the fair owners of the pretty coats wear them in pretty much all sorts of weather, because they are both fashionable and becoming, and because many ladies can only afford the one garment and must wear it at all times. Thus it is a wrap of everylay use in a climate which does not require o heavy a garment. The result is frequent perspirations suddenly checked. This means ald consumption death."

### BROTHER GARDNER'S REPLIKE

He Reprimands a Member for Indulging Too Freely in Latin Quotations. [Lime-Kiln Club.]

"If Brudder Shindig Watkins am in de hall o-night he will please step dis way," said Brother Gardner, as everybody except Bed-Rock Taylor drew in his feet and ceased Brother Watkins had jammed himself into

the northwest corner and was rubbing down a bunion with a fragment of grind tone, but he slipped on his shoes and made his way to the president's desk with a look of keen expectancy on his face.
"Brudder Watkins," continued the presi-

dent, "about a v'ar ago I had a few words to say to Clarifled Davis on the subjeck of langwidge. I now want to spoke to you in-diwidually. Or seberal different occashuns I has heard you wind up an observashun wid cum dig solis. Mas you got to dig a cellar or a well? "No, sah."

"Do you know anybody named Solisi" "I reckon not, wh."
"Den why did rou call on Solis to come an'

"I dunno." "Um! On odder occasions, Brudder Wat kins, I has heard you speak of agus pura. Has you much of a winter's stock on hand?"
I-1-no, sah."

"Dat's too bad? I war' gwine to buy a ton or two of you! All out, ch! Now, Brudder Watkins, what did you mean one day las' week when you told Giveadam Jones dat von felt en dishabille. "I doan' remember, sah."

"Doan', chi Doan happen to hev any en dishabille in your pocket to-night, do you! "No. sahf

"Dat' sad-werry sad. At de oyster pa't; de oder ebening you told Mr. Mister Cali-forth dat you nebber went out nights wid-out your similia similibus curanter wid you. many times does it shoot, Brudde Watkinsf

"I-I dunno, sah." "Brudder Watkins, look me in de left eye! De man who has looked in at de back doah of a college am not speshually called upon to give de fack away. An', too de English langwidge am so plain an' easy dat anybody kin make hisself understood widout breakin' his back. When de president of a republic like dis sends fo'th an nual message in sich simple English dat skule boys kin swaller ebery word, dar hain't much call fur de likes of us to stand on de hind platform of a street kvar an' call out: 'Ad interim amicus humani generis ante bel-lum comme je fus!" We know it widout his

givin' hisself away.

"Take yer seat, Brudder Watkins, an' let me hope dat you will hencefo'th use de langwidge of de kentry in impartin' de infurmashun dat you went to bei feet an' got up wid a backache. If you war publishin' a cheap arternoon paper, for cir culashun among people who had spent years at college, it might do to frow Greek and Latin into your editorials, but in yer pres ent condishun you kin git trusted fur bacon in de English langwidge, an' pay when de

### A Kennel for High-Toned Canines

[New York Letter.] With a gentleman who is a connoisseur is all that pertains to canines, and who have courteously volunteered to conduct the introductory preliminaries of the visit, a trip was made to Mr. E. R. Hearn's kennels one day during the week. The Hearn mansion is situated on the left bank of the Passaic river, and is surrounded by elegantly-cared-for grounds. To the rear of the residence are the farnous kennels wherein are kept th dogs which have taken prizes at all the prominent bench shows of this country and Europe for many years past. These build ings cover the better part of an acre of ground, and are fitted up in a manner which would be the envy of many a mechanic of the metropolis.

Hearn's manager greeted the writer and his companion at the main entrance and courteously signified his willingness any information within his power. He led the way through the canine boudoirs. Each kennel, of which there are a score or more, has a stone flooring, and a shifting glass roof which can be moved at will to let in the light or keep out the cold. Running water is located in a corner of each compartment and each is lighted at night by gas, and is heated by hot water conducted through the series of buildings by means of pipes sup-plied from an immense boiler. Couches plied from an immense boiler. Couches which would make the average tramp's mouth water are filled with clean straw every day and at night are fastened to the side walls by means of catches. A monster bath tub provides a lavatory for the highned canines, and in one corner of the main building is the culinary department, where the food is cooked for the petted descendants of canine blue blood. At the rear of the buildings, in the orchard, is the "run," where animals take their walks abroad. Each ker nel is ten feet square, and is surrounded by barrier.

Mr. Hearn has about twenty dogs at pre-ent, the "boss" dog being the "Duke of Leeds." Money could not buy the animal, Duke has taken several "Hundred Guinea" prizes in Europe, and has long been a favorit at all the kennel shows in this country. He stands about three feet in height, and when in good condition weights somewhere near 150 pounds. When standing upright Duke was many inches higher than the tailest man present at the private exhibition. He carried away the honors of the recent Philadelphia show and also at that held at Montreal.

#### Education in the East. [Drake's Traveler.]

Uncle James, just arrived from the west for a visit to his little neice-Well, Emily, and how are you coming on at school! Em

ily (little 8-year-old)-Nicely, uncle. Uncle James—I suppose you can read and write and spell with the best of 'em? Emily —Oh, my, yes. I study mental philosophy and the science of languages, and on Tuesday I'm to prepare a treatise on "Psychol ogy," and another on Friday on "Methods of Thought;" and twice a week we have a lesson in "Ethics of Sex," and here is an article which I am to read to-morrow, called "The

Brazen Period." and-Mamma (entering the room)-There, Em fly, dear, little children should be seen, not heard, and beside your Uncle James must be very tired after his long journey.

#### Uncle James looked tired. A Peculiar Difficulty. [Chicago Tribune.]

Professor Schwenninger's method of cur ing corpulence, which has so greatly benefited Bismarck, is not, it seems, a new thins under the sun, for Pliny says in the twenty third book of his natural history that "wh ever wishes to become stout must drink be tween the courses; while he who wishes to become lean must thirst at his meals and afterwards drink but little." Many Gor mans are adopting these measures at pres ent, but as a large number of them take their meals at restaurants, a peculiar diffi culty has arisen. The restauranteurs declare that their only profits are made on the beer and wine they seil, the food being often thrown in below cost. They do not, therefore, look with favor on Schwenningeriter

#### Approaching, Inch by Inch. (Chicago Herald.)

The "boss" cold wave is that discovered by Professor Hiscox, of Brooklyn, which he says is advancing from the pole to the equaor, reducing the mean temperature at the rate of a tenth of a degree in 10,000 years, and is likely to freeze us all dead in some millions of years unless somebody can start up a big fire at the earth's center

#### High Living in Washington [New York World.]

The late lamented Wormley, the celebrated caterer of Washington, is believed to have been directly responsible for the dyspepsia, if not the decease, of several distinguished men. Charles Sumner actually died in Wormley's house—biographers, who draw the color line closer, say in his arms—and the great caterer had long contributed to the senator's creature comforts. Henry B. Anthony, noted for his gastronomic accomplishments and one of Wormley's best patrons, died from a complication of disorders directly due to generous living. Sam Ward was Wormley's guide, philosopher and friend, and was not only the best judge at the capital of what constitutes a capital dinner, but outside of his own interior department, no man knew better how te locate such dinners where they would do the most good. These great gastronomists have gone to the majority.

### Onronic Dycentery.

Mr. James Brannan, Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., writes: "For two years have been constantly troubled with a hronic diarrhoea, or dysentery, having had, on an average, from twenty to wenty-five passages every twenty-four hours, and every one bloody. I had thoroughly tried all the prominent physicians in Pittaburgh, was twice in the West Penn Hospital, the first time thirteen weeks, and though I left it much better, yet in five days I was as bad as ever. I then tried two other great doctors in this city, and one of them finally assured me I was not long for this world and advised me to write to my friends about it. I next went to Dr. Hartman, without the least confidence that he could do anything for me. He examined me, smiled, and said, he could stop the bloods discharges in less than two weeks, which he did with Perriss and I have now been entirely well for several weeks, and

Mr. Patrick Burns, Pittsburgh, writes "I have suffered intensely from piles and chronic diarrhea. I was treated by five of the best physicians and surgeons in the city of Pittsburgh, and with all grew constantly worse. Finally three of them said my only hope was an operation. This frightened me, and I went immediately to Dr. Hartman, who has entirely cured me with PERUNA. I have been at work now for three months, and never in my life felt better. Call and see me at corner of Twenty-seventh and Mulberry

without detention from work with Pz

ed his own original operation w oroughly cured, though of course I took

# CAIN

Are your Kidneys disordered?

ddney Wert brought me from my grave s, after I had been given up by 13 best doct oir." M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, ionia, Are your nerves weak? odwin, Ed. Christian Monitor Cleveland, O. Have you Bright's Diseas

"Kidney West cured me when my water was justike chalk and then like blood."

Frank Wilson, Peabody, Man Suffering from Diabetes? er used. Gives almost immediate relief.
Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkte Have you Liver Complaint?

"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease fler I prayed to dic." Henry Ward, late Col. 65th Nat. Guard, R. Y. Is your Back lame and aching? "Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured no when I was me I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wh Have you Kidney Disease?

"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth \$10 a bex."—Sam't Hodges, Williamstown, West Va. Are you Constipated? "Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured to after 15 years use of other medicines." Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt. Have you Malaria? Dr. R. K. Clark, South H.

Wort has done me more good than an nody I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon Are you tormented with Piles? Are you Rheumatism racked?

Are you Bilious?

"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to by physicians and I had suffered thirty years Director Marcalla Wat Bath. Ma Ladies, are you suffering?

Kidner Wort cured me of peculiar troubles or any years standing. Many friends use and praids the latter to the factor. V

If you would Banish Diseas

### and gain Health, Take KIDNEY-WORT

THE BLOOD CLEANSER. Loss and Gain.

CHAPTER 1.

"I was taken sick a year ago With hillions fever." "My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back

and sides, and I got so bad I Could not move! I shrunk! From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring or my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three mooths. I gan to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appeite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and fter using several bottles, I am not only as

sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life." R. FITZPATRICK. Dublin, June 6, '81.

CHAPTER II. "Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen-suffered with attacks of sick headache," Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the est terrible and excruciating manner.

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters. "The first bottle Nearly cured me!"

The second made me as well and strong as when a child. "And I have been so to this day. My husband has been an invalid for twenty ars with a serious

Kidney, liver, and urinary complaint, Pronounced by Boston's best physi-

Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and now of the 'Lives of eight persons" In my neighborhood that have been saved your bitters.

And many more are using them with great "They almost Do miracles!" - Mrs. E. D. Slack. How to GET Sick.—Expose yourself day and ight; eat too much without exercise; work too and without rest, doctor all the time; take all

the vile nestrons advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in hree words—Take Hop Bitters! See None genuine without a bunch of green lops on the white label. Shing all the vile, poisoners stuff with "Hop" or "Hopa" in their name.

### A Story Writer. [Cor. Boston Budget.]

Among the interested listeners to Mr. Hawthorne was a lady, the wife of a very distinguished college officer. "Hawthorne - Hawthorne - Hawthorne" she replied interrogatively, when he was presented, then, with a sudden animation,

Oh! why, yes! you write stories, don't "Yes," quietly answered the novelist. "Oh, I'm so glad to meet you, Mr. Hawthorne." Mr. Hawthorne seemed pleased.
"I'm glad to meet any one who writes stories." Mr. Hawthorne seemed a little less pleased. "Do you know," the lively old lady went on, "I have my maid read story every night until I go to sleen." It was hard for Mr. Hawthorne to appear

as pleased as he was evidently expected Nashville Christian Advocate: When

naturally amiable man tries to put on stern sees he is sure to overde the matter.

never felt better in my lif, though I am still taking his Peruna. I will take it whenever I need medicine.

streets, Twelith ward, Pittsburgh."
Mr. Patrick Cunningham, S. S., near
Sidney street, Pittsburgh, Pa., writes: For five years I have suffered inexpressibly from internal and external piles. I have tried the best physicians of Pittsburgh and Allegheny without relief. I went to Dr. Hartman, who cured me

Charles Frank, of Emrichville, Jefferson county, Ohio, writes: "I had piles and fistula in ano for four years. I had affered constantly with a discharge of matter from the parts, and sometimes I could not have borne it much effects of a knife operation that I resolved to go to Dr. Hartman. He ridiculed the idea of cutting it, and at once pert the knife, and without pain. I am

# Health and Happiness. HOW ? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.